FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VAQUERO EXPLAINS ARMY GENERAL STAFF ACTIONS

PY200123 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, chairman of the army general staff, yesterday warned that "the army will not accept, either now or in the future, any kind of investigation on its actions against terrorism."

He also noted that "we do not need advice from anybody on how to defend our freedom and the dignity of our fellow human beings, since we have struggled and will continue to struggle as many times as necessary in the defense of our fellow human beings."

General Vaquero made this speech during a ceremony held on the eve of the 19th anniversary of the creation of the army general staff.

After noting that the history of the army general staff "is guided by the ideals that have guided our nation" and that "all of its actions are committed to the nation's needs," he discussed its commitments.

He said that the army general staff "is the army's spiritual, intellectual and professional nervous system" and that "its continuity has made the army general staff into the most suitable professional advisory body for the army commander."

He added: "The army general staff has and will have, therefore, an important role in the planning, leadership and coordination of the army's struggle against terrorism."

GOVERNMENT APPROVES AGREEMENTS WITH EEC, PRC

PY192035 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM)--The national executive branch has approved the agreements signed by Argentina with the EEC on the textile products trade and with the PRC on ocean transportation.

The agreement signed with the EEC in Brussels, Belgium, on 18 September 1979 was approved through law No 22, 326 which was released today. This agreement allows orderly development of bilateral trade in textile products with member countries of the EEC, according to the decree.

The agreement signed with the PRC in Beijing on 30 May 1978 was approved through law No 22,327, the text of which was also released today. According to this agreement, transport of cargo between the two countries will be carried out in equal shares by vessels of the two countries, and it is agreed to maintain a prompt and constant flow of information to ensure the efficiency and regularity of the ocean transport. It also provides for the mutual application of the most-favored-nation clause for port operations of ships of the other party, as well as port fees, taxes, services and supplies.

OFFICIAL RECEIVES ROMANIAN TRADE DELEGATION

PY192048 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1918 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM)--Horacio Tedin, under secretary for industrial development, today received a Romanian delegation headed by Mrs Doina Ardare, vice minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the meeting, the visitors informed Tedin of possible areas for industrial cooperation between the two countries, taking into account the upcoming meeting for Argentine-Rumanian joint cooperation in Bucharest on 8-10 December.

CHILEAN GROUP ARRIVES TO STUDY BORDER ISSUE

PY200020 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1426 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (NA)--The Chilean border delegation, headed by Eng Alejandro Forch Petit, has arrived in the country to hold a number of meetings with its Argentine counterpart in order to study the setting up of further border markers on the border between the two nations.

The Chilean group, which arrived last night, is comprised of seven members and will meet here with the Argentine border delegation presided over by Gen Luis Maria Miro.

FUEL OFFICIAL PREDICTS OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1985

PY191705 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 12

[Text] Osvaldo Calcagno, under secretary for fuel, has stated that by 1985 Argentina will attain "self-sufficiency" in petroleum and disclosed that this year, as well as in 1981, "the increase of petroleum and natural gas production will reach approximately 4 percent for each product, and imports of hydrocarbons and their by-products will decrease slightly."

He also dismissed rumors of the discovery of an important oilfield on the southern continental shelf and refused to speculate on how long it will take to obtain results from this type of operation. He said that "a discovery was only made in San Jorge" and termed it "noneconomical, at least taking into account the current petroleum price."

Calcagno made these statements during the program "Dialogue with the Times" which is broadcast on Sundays by Radio Municipal. He explained that in 1980 "petroleum production will amount to approximately 28.4 million cubic meters over 1979 production. He added that imports will barely surpass 3 million cubic meters and will be almost the same as last year's volume, but lower in terms of percentage."

Calcagno stated that "this year Argentina will import crude oil, some by-products, natural gas and liquid gas worth $1 billion." He also pointed out that in 1981 "the production of Argentine oilfields will amount to 29.2 million cubic meters while imports of petroleum and by-products will decrease to 2.5 or 2.7 million cubic meters."

The under secretary for fuels stated that "Argentina will import a little more natural gas in order to comply with the purchase agreements signed with Bolivia, and it will reduce its liquid gas imports from 200,000 tons to about 50,000 tons since it will start to produce it at the General Cerri plant near Bahia with an estimated production of 300,000 tons."

Osvaldo Calcagno concluded by stating that three additional prospecting platforms will be established in the same area where the "interocean" platform presently is operating--that is, near the eastern entrance of the Magellan Strait. He said the platforms belong to Esso, Toper and Shell enterprises.

BRIEFS

PARAGUAY UNDER SECRETARY--Paraguayan Foreign Under Secretary Elpidio Acevedo, who is also a member of the Pilcomayo River project, arrived in Buenos Aires. Upon his arrival, he said that his trip is exclusively related to Yacyreta Dam matters. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 14 Nov 80 PY]

IMPORT FIGURES--Buenos Aires, 18 Nov (TELAM)--Juan Dumas, foreign trade under secretary, today disclosed that imports of capital goods during the first 6 months of the present year amounted to the record figure of $1.1 billion. This represents an increase of 90.3 percent over imports during the same period last year, which amounted to $577 million. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2250 GMT 19 Nov 80 PY]

COMMUNIQUE ON COLOMBIAN MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

PY191653 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Communique released by Bolivian interim Foreign Minister Luis Arce Gomez on 18 November]

[Text] The public has been unpleasantly surprised by the unwonted statements made by Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to the Caracol Radio Network of that country and disseminated abroad by AP. The statements have caused amazement since they were made less than a week after Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas clearly and spontaneously announced to the Bolivian foreign minister the will of his government not only to maintain the bonds of communication and friendship, which had not been interrupted, but to improve them when he accepted our government's appointment of the person proposed to be ambassador to Bogota.

Those statements, both contradictory and lacking in ethics, which the Bolivian foreign minister has now incurred, are also an unprecedented expression of forgetfulness of the most elementary diplomatic courtesy inexplicable in a citizen of Colombia, a country which has always cultivated gentlemanly conduct and generosity which should guide the acts of persons who represent a state.

This is not the first time Uribe Vargas has made public statements lacking in maturity. What he said is even more deplorable because it goes against the historic meaning of an anniversary which cannot be used as the exclusive right of a few countries, much less be exploited for political propaganda of doubtful purpose.

The statements made by the Colombian foreign minister lack principle when he says, thoughtlessly and disregarding history, that the Santa Marta meeting is a meeting for democracy and for the people, and not a formal protocol meeting. The statement is a capricious and biased interpretation of an anniversary which cannot be separated from the people who took part in Bolivar's struggle for liberation, and naturally Bolivar has an important place in our country whatever government Bolivia now has.

It is unacceptable that a figure like Bolivar, who belongs to humanity, should be used capriciously without respect for what he represents and without paying tribute to Andean integration--integration which does not admit detestable discrimination and provincial sectarism similar to the type which deeply wounded Bolivar when he went into exile in Santa Marta.

Disregarding our participation in or withdrawal from the Cartagena accord--which in any case will be an act of protest and not of obligation--we must clearly establish that this accord is not a gentlemen's agreement or an entrenchment for the mutual defense of similar political sectors, nor is the accord an association of mutual influence to strengthen ficticious democracies or shake governments which have to rely on external measures to sustain regimes lacking authentic democratic conviction and solid popular support.

Bolivia has defended and will continue to defend Andean integration and the harmonious development of the region. This is the real essence of the Cartagena accord. Bolivia rejects the efforts made by self-seeking sectors to manipulate Bolivar's ideals of a great and united American fatherland. Bolivia also rejects, as an attempt against the objectives of the Andean Pact, the efforts being made to subordinate us to objectives which are foreign to the process of integration by arrogating themselves the right to divide the governments of the Andean region into those that are pure and those that are impure.

In conclusion, the people of Bolivia reject the capriciousness of those who attribute to themselves the right to judge Bolivian sovereign rights and solemnly declare, once again, that they do not and will not accept any kind of interference harmful to their dignity and independence won with so much sacrifice and heroism and maintained for 155 years of independence.

If those invited by the Colombian Government wish to obtain an artificial consensus, that is their business, but they should not speak in the name of the Cartagena accord or the Andean subregion as responsible institutions in making arbitrary decisions [words indistinct] because any discriminatory attitude can only be interpreted as partial, egotistical expressions far distant from the permanent objectives and ideals of institutions created with a higher purpose in mind.

LAST POLITICAL PRISONERS SET TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY192010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2235 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Nov (TELAM)--According to announcements made by official circles. the last group of citizens under arrest for political reasons will leave the country in the next few hours.

Simon Reyes Rivera, former secretary for international relations of the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia (FSTMB) and a communist deputy, former minister Jorge Gallardo Lozada and other persons whose identities were not revealed by government spokesmen will be the last prisoners to leave the country.

It was disclosed that Reyes Rivera will leave for Venezuela, making use of a safe-conduct granted by that government, while the remaining persons will travel to Europe.

It was stated that in this way the government will fulfill its desire to have no more political prisoners in the country when Foreign Minister Javier Cerruto attends the OAS General Assembly. It also is hoped that by releasing its political prisoners, the Bolivian Government relatively soon may obtain the recognition of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE AGENCY TO OPEN LOCAL OFFICE

PY190227 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), an organization which has been paying the fares of the political prisoners leaving Bolivia, has decided to open an office in Bolivia.

The ICEM representative, Javier Llosa, held meetings with authorities of the Ministry of Peasant and Agricultural Affairs, during which he offered ICEM cooperation to bring professionals and specialists in farming to Bolivia.

The ICEM headquarters for Latin America is in Quito, Ecuador, which until now attended to Bolivian affairs.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Bolivia and Japan have signed an agreement to construct a health technical school in Cochabamba at a cost of $6 million. The Japanese credit is non-reimbursable. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

COMIBOL SITUATION--Col Abel Martinez, general manager of the Bolivian Mining Corporation [COMIBOL], has reported that the enterprise has a foreign debt of $170 million and a domestic debt of $45 million. In addition to these obligations, COMBIOL will receive foreign financing totaling $74 million for its various projects in 1981. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON RESTORATION OF DIRECT ELECTIONS

PY200151 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2055 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Speech by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo from Planalto Palace on receiving the law restoring direct election of governors and senators--live]

[Text] As president of the republic, I can now witness the fulfillment of another promise I made as a candidate. This law has been approved thanks to cooperation between the legislative and executive branches. Without relinquishing any of their specific powers, the two branches of government have once again demonstrated the effectiveness of the Brazilian political system. The amendment restoring direct election of state governors and all federal senators has simultaneously strengthened the republic and the federation. [passage indistinct]

Directly or indirectly, the source of power remains the same: It is the people and only the people who can delegate powers. To question the legitimacy of appointed officials is to cast doubt on the legitimacy of the power exercised by representatives. What this amendment restores is the form, the rite and especially our best republican and federal tradition. I feel happy that I proposed this amendment which is being approved today. Its enactment has materialized the desire, the possibility and the goal I expressed in April 1978.

The political process of all peoples is essentially dynamic. Our institutions are not born perfect, nor can they be consolidated overnight, instead, they are developed, updated and improved throughout the generations. Today's Brazilian reality is the history of a people who have reconquered their rights and civic freedoms with an unprecedent swiftness.

In only 2 years--it is proper to recall this--we have had the full restoration of the right to habeas corpus, of the rights of magistrates, of a system in which everyone must equally obey the laws and their interpretation by judges and courts, of the broadest freedom of information one can think of. There are no more exceptional laws in Brazil, nor do we have political prisoners, deported or banished persons, they have all been granted amnesty. To express an opinion is not considered a crime. Many freely constituted political parties today represent their respective currents of (?opinion) and programs.

Nor is the Brazilian political process considered complete with this amendment. We certainly still have many decisions ahead of us: We will have to take them at the right moment, just as we did today. We will not give up our unwavering effort to promote a political improvement adequate for each stage of national life.

Members of the National Congress, the issue of majority elections has thus been resolved. It is now up to those of us engaging in politics, either willingly or complying with a duty, to examine objectively and patriotically the many suggestions that have been publicly discussed on the other aspects of the electoral system.

For my part, I wish to say that the method or system of voting is not important. Instead, the important thing is to improve representativity, to reduce and to gradually eliminate the prevalence of economic power over political issues, to fulfill the Brazilian people's express desire to build a truly pluralist, open, free, and--most important of all--more just society. This is indeed important.

Our nation is made up of young people. What we are building now is for them. We should bequeath to them a society which honors our memory, not through hollow material projects but by building durable institutions which will be useful to the nation, which will be apt to develop and improve peacefully, and which will promote coexistence with the adversary and respect for the rights of others in a fair game in which all will be subject to the voice of the majority, which is the essence of democracy. Only thus will peace and harmony prevail.

This will be necessary to alleviate the sadness of those who are still enduring hardships while others enjoy abundance. Harmony will allow us to promote the common good, to incorporate into the national life those who are isolated in distant places, who are exposed to unfavorable weather conditions, who have a shortage or an excess of water, as well as those who plow the soil or explore it in search of new wealth. We also seek to build a country where science and culture are promoted by building laboratories in every school, and seek to reward those men and women who from their homes or their places or work have contributed to creating this great generation of Brazilians who are eager to learn and who are capable of learning so many things.

Presidents and members of the boards of the Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the direct election of governors and senators has been set for 15 November 1982 through the unanimous vote of all deputies and senators, who thus approved the executive branch's proposal. [applause]

Those harboring doubts about the 1982 election must note that you have placed your signatures on this copy of the amendment and that no one will violate it. To those who still have doubts, perhaps because it is their sad fate to question every proof, I can only suggest that they wait for the election and for the vote count. [applause] Wait for the proclamation of the governors and senators-elect and their inauguration in March 1983. This will be done, God willing, in keeping with the amendment you have promulgated. Thank you.

PAPER REPORTS PROCEEDINGS OF BRAZIL-FRG COMMISSION

PY192116 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Brazil is asking the FRG for political support within the framework of the EEC to avoid damage to its exports of cast iron due to pressures which are being imposed by other West European countries, especially Italy.

This subject was brought up during the talks of the seventh meeting of the FRG-Brazilian joint commission, whose negotiations ended this past weekend at Itamaraty. Specifically discussed was the question of the recent negotiations carried out in Brussels seeking to guarantee an adequate flow of Brazilian cast iron to the EEC. This arrangement is being blocked by Italy.

The FRG delegation had complained about Brazilian restrictions on European products and about bureacratic restraints at BEFIEX [Commission for the Concession of Fiscal Benefits to Special Export Programs] on the approval of projects that affect German companies participating in export programs.

The price policy of the Interministerial Price Council (CIP) was another point complained about by the FRG delegation headed by banker (Hans Friedrerichs) of the Dresdener Bank. Right now the Germans are especially concerned over the CIP price list for the pharmaceutical industry, and they even went so far as to send a letter to Planning Minister Delfim Netto expressing their demands.

The Brazilian delegation at the FRG-Brazilian joint commission, headed by Ivan Batalha, chief of the Itamaraty European department, promised to study the German demands and also present a list of priority demands, including one regarding Brazilian shoes, which are still experiencing restrictions in the EEC. Great Britain recently presented a petition trying to boycott Brazilian shoes through the imposition of compensatory rights. On this point, Brazil also asked for FRG cooperation.

The Brazilian-FRG commission did not only deal with problems, however; it also discussed initiatives seeking it implement bilateral cooperation, especially in the energy field.

DAILY DISCUSSES GROWTH OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

PY141748 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Nov c 10

[Editorial: "Short Reins"]

[Excerpt] The survey of financially and administratively autonomus public enterprises and bodies is over. It shows a constellation of 560 organizations of different sizes and yields impressive figures: 1.4 million employees and investments amounting to twice the gross domestic product (the total value of all the goods and services produced in the country). The investments of these organizations are five times the size of the federal budget for next year.

The government was not only right in wanting to know about this situation, it had to make this survey. In its single year of existence, the SEST [Secretaria Especial de Controle das Empresas Estatais--Special Secretariat for the Control of State Companies] has provided the government with technical grounds for the concern which had been based on anecdotal evidence: The state is involved in every economic activity in our country. Why so much interference?

The concern is awakened not so much by the dead weight of many of these companies which has to be borne by the economy, but by the fear that this proliferation has placed the private Brazilian sector at a disadvantage and has curtailed free enterprise during the last 20 years. The preliminary information, although far from complete, evidences the dangerous surge of state intervention in economic activities. From 26 state enterprises in 1930, we now have 560, of which 174 were created in the 1960's and 211 in the 1970's.

The first to be affected by the consequences has been the private enterprises, to which only a small portion of the Brazilian economy was left; but the government itself was soon to follow. The policy designed to reduce public expenditures proved to be unfeasible and inflation went out of control. The first step to chain this monster has been the establishment of the SEST. However, the government's goal has not been achieved with the survey; it requires the awakening of a new attitude born in strict compliance with the government program for public enterprises. Thanks to the autonomous economic policy of the great state-owned companies, 2 years of struggle against inflation have been lost.

OFFICIAL ASSESSES DROUGHT LOSSES IN NORTHEAST

PY180007 Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL HERALD in English 16-17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] In Brazil's impoverished northeast, the director of the Superintendency for the Development of the Northeast (SUDENE), Walfrido Salmito, said this week that 700 cities, encompassing 800,000 square km are currently experiencing "the peak of the drought's critical phase." He added that 70 percent of the cereal and cotton harvests for 1981 has been lost as a result of the drought, representing losses of more than 30 billion cruzeiros.

Salmito said that because of the emergency measures adopted by SUDENE, almost one million rural workers have received aid from his agency which also has prevented a mass exodus of more than the million northeasterners to the capital cities of the area's states and to the central-south region of the country.

Some of the emergency measures adopted by SUDENE are the deployment of water trucks to the most affected areas and the creation of special work forces for hundreds of thousands of workers who have lost their farm jobs because of the drought.

At the beginning of next year, a Brazilian-FRG subgroup will hold a meeting to discuss joint projects by the two countries in the coal sector. Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] already has expressed interest in economic cooperation in coal gasification projects using German technology. At the moment, a powerplant project is under study in Rio Grande do Sul, with the use of national raw materials.

The Rio Doce Valley Company recently received a proposal from the German company Zelliplan to study the technical and economic feasibility of installing a plant running on ethanol and metallurgical coke [coque metalurgico].

Another important point addressed by the Brazilian-German commission concerns the growing interest of the two countries in developing a broad cooperation program in the area of small and medium-size companies. The possibility that German companies may transfer technoogy in several sectors is also under special study.

SOVIET UNION BUYS 117,000 TONS OF SOYBEANS

PY192307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0357 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Porto Alegre, 18 Nov (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Soviet Union has bought 117,000 tons of soybeans from the producers of Rio Grande do Sul, the main soybean production area of Brazil.

The report was released by a spokesman of the Rio Grande do Sul soybean producers association, who added that 63,000 tons already have been loaded for shipment to the Soviet Union, while the remaining 54,000 tons will be shipped before the end of this week. The spokesman said that the 117,000 tons of soybeans were sold for $35 million.

FIGUEIREDO NOTES LACK OF CONTACT WITH OPPOSITION

PY192142 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] President Figueiredo yesterday referred to the absence of opposition members from his political contacts, stating that "the door (leading to his office) is open for all, but I regret that some elements have not entered to begin the participation that the country so much needs from them."

Figueiredo made this statement during an impromptu speech at Planalto Palace upon being awarded the grand collar of the National Congress Order of Merit by a congressional commission.

He added that this act "shows the understanding that always has existed between the president and the National Congress."

At 1500 today, President Figueiredo will appear in congress to attend the solemn ceremony marking the 150th anniversary of the installation of the legislative general assembly.

BRIEFS

NEW SNI POST--Brasilia--By means of a confidential decree issued yesterday, President Joao Figueiredo created a new post in the National Intelligence Service (SNI): the post of deputy chief of the central agency in Brasilia. The head of the agency, Gen Newton de Oliveira e Cruz, will now be assisted by Brig Gen Luiz Pires Ururahy Neto, who has been appointed SNI deputy chief. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 5 PY]

COAL DEPOSITS--Rio Branco--The superintendent of the Mineral Resources Prospecting Company (CPRM), Djalma Lacerda, yesterday reported to Governor Jaoquim Macedo that three large coal deposits have been discovered in Acre State. The most promising of these deposits is 150 km from Rio Branco in Xapuri County. The other two are in Serra do Moa in Cruzeiro do Sul County and in Labrea. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO In Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 19 PY]

LEGISLATURE APPROVES GENERAL AMNESTY FOR INSURGENTS

PA200415 Paris AFP in Spanish 2240 GMT 18 Nov 80

[By Farid Camel]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Colombian Chamber of Representatives today approved, in principle and against the wishes of Liberal President Julio Cesar Turbay, a general amnesty for insurgents in a stormy session that prompted the walkout of three ministers. This amnesty, which was turned down by some of the Colombian guerrilla groups, originated with Turbay several months ago, and according to the government's proposal would exclude hundreds of prisoners on trial for alleged subversion.

Ministers of Defense Gen Luis Carlos Camacho; of Government German Zea; and of Justice Felio Andrade, left the Chamber of Representatives hurriedly and clearly displeased, not only because they disagree with the general amnesty, but also because an article presented by the government was not approved. The minister of justice told reporters, with a shaky voice, that the amnesty bill "had died." According to political observers consulted by AFP, this means a break between the majority of congress and the government.

By coincidence in today's session, a message was received from the humanitarian organization Amnesty International in London, criticizing the partial pardon suggested by the Turbay administration. According to Amnesty International this "partial amnesty" is a "mockery" and an alleged threat to human rights in Colombia. In this stormy session of the Chamber of Representatives a Liberal congressman, Eduardo Fonseca, opposed the amnesty project because, in his opinion, it was a governmental "farce." Fonseca also strongly attacked the social and economic policies of the government.

FOREIGN MINISTERS SIGN COMMUNIQUE ON NOGUES' VISIT

PY191409 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 8

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of our country this morning released the joint communique signed recently in Bogota by Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues and Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas. The document reads as follows: "Foreign Ministers Nogues and Uribe have released the following communique: The Foreign Ministry reports that at the official invitation of the Colombian Government, His Excellency Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues visited Bogota accompanied by his wife and a high-ranking party from 13 to 17 November 1980. Foreign Minister Nogues held cordial talks with his Colombian counterpart Diego Uribe Vargas on current events in the world and the hemisphere and on bilateral relations in particular. They were able to establish that these relations are developing satisfactorily, thus reflecting the deep-rooted bonds of friendship established in the history of the two nations.

"The two foreign ministers agreed that the brotherhood between two peoples of a common spiritual heritage deserves constant efforts to turn it into a concrete reality of cooperation. During the visit they agreed to sign a 'citizenship accord' to expedite procedures by which the citizens of either country may acquire citizenship of the other and, at the same time, they exchanged diplomatic notes to eliminate the need for visas for those holding diplomatic and official passports of the two countries."

DOMINICAN CONSUL RETURNS HOME TO FACE TRIAL

PA200428 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Dominican Consul left for the Dominican Republic to surrender voluntarily to Dominican authorities. The Dominican Government promised all guarantees and a fair trial to the consul accused of murdering the Dominican Ambassador to Colombia.

AMBASSADOR CRITICIZES OAS SECRETARY GENERAL

PY142001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1834 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 13 Nov (AFP)--Before an astonished audience, Paraguayan Ambassador Mario Lopez Escobar, president of the OAS Permanent Council charged here today that OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila is attributing to himself powers to which he has no right, and that he is also making lavish expenditures while human beings are dying in fratricidal wars or starvation.

Orfila rejected these charges, the most violent that have ever been heard in this council, by stating that they are baseless and that their only objective is to discredit the organization.

The debate was suspended at the request of Costa Rica and the delegations from Chile, Mexico and the United States, among others. They criticized Ambassador Lopez' unusual speech which they said was not compatible with the dignity that should prevail at a public meeting of representatives of sovereign governments.

Further Explanation

PY151824 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] "There is no personal confrontation between the president of the council and the secretary general, but an institutional one," Ambassador Mario Lopez Escobar last night told HOY from Washington. He was explaining his position during the stormy session at the OAS yesterday.

Lopez Escobar, who is also Paraguayan ambassador to the United States, talked to us from one of the OAS offices during a brief pause in his busy activities as president of the Permanent Council of that organization.

Ambassador Lopez Escobar indicated at the beginning of his statement: "The OAS charter, approved by member countries in the city of Buenos Aires in 1967, establishes the functions of the secretary general, who is responsible for the administration as well as other specific tasks of the OAS bodies." He added: "The Permanent Council, where the states are represented by their ambassadors, is the only body responsible for conducting policy, and it reports only to the General Assembly."

He further said: "During the past years. The secretary general has often been heard to define OAS political guidelines for determined objectives regarding member states during public speeches in several countries. This has caused an erroneous interpretation of the role of the secretary general, who must limit his functions to the Permanent Council. It cannot be accepted that governments are saddled with commitments as a result of statements made without any mandate."

Ambassador Lopez Escobar added: "It is a matter of preserving the authority of the OAS decisionmaking body, whole functions can under no circumstances depend on the expectations or decisions of any official or on the personal policy--self-seeking or not--of the person who happens to be the secretary general."

The Paraguayan diplomat indicated that "it is not at all a matter of making this a personal issue or of bringing institutional matters to that level."

He noted that "as long as this abnormal situation continues to be accepted, we will be postponing the realization of really important matters by the organization which deserve the political support of the governments."

He also explained that "one cannot accept the representation of the organization, in the view of many people, being the exclusive domain of the secretary general." He stressed that "this is the result of the current practice and it does not agree with the charter itself."

Lopez Escobar added: "This position is in agreement with the firm and clear self-criticism we should make of the institution because the OAS has offered the spectacle of hosting lavish parties which are completely inappropriate to the times through which our American is living and to the pressing needs of our people."

Furthermore, he said that "there is no control of these activities, precisely because the permanent council is absolutely ignorant about how far the institution can be compromised at certain parties."

He said that "the most noteworthy thing is the way the secretary general obtains or accepts participation in certain meetings which define state policies or what the states should do according to the American reality."

Ambassador Lopez Escobar recalled "how on a certain occasion Mr Secretary General was in Red China saying that he was trying to solve the economic problems of Latin America--which includes Paraguay, which does not maintain relations with Communist China."

He added that this incident "was harshly criticized at the time but, unfortunately since no institutional resolution was adopted, he continued acting in the same manner."

Lopez Escobar concluded by indicating that "the objective of this statement, presented with energy and in language which required conviction at this difficult time for the OAS, was to awaken from its lethargy the permanent council which must, once and for all, resume the political leadership of the organization called on to become the ruling office of the destinies of the continent. This is the hope of the great majority."

LOPEZ ESCOBAR DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS, CUBA

PY181804 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] The Paraguayan ambassador to OAS and current president of the OAS Permanent Council yesterday criticized efforts to give political meaning to the idea of "human rights", during a meeting of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) held in Washington.

Dr Lopez Escobar attended the IHRC meeting as president of the permanent council and among other things told this body: "In every case judgment must be dispassionate and absolutely equitable, free from elements alien to the specific nature of the task entrusted to the IHRC which may disrupt the unblemished performance of its significant objectives."

The Paraguayan representative indicated that "we believe that efforts to politicize the idea of human rights--which is part of the essence of the inter-American legal system and is above temporary policies or political contingencies--is not only nonconstructive but reprehensible." After this important meeting, the 51st of the IHRC, the ambassador talked to this newspaper. Asked about the report on the status of human rights in Paraguay which will be submitted to the OAS assembly this year, Lopez Escobar said: "I believe that it will be a general, not a detailed report. This is the current tendency, a kind of general compromise, the countries that will probably have very negative reports are Argentina, Haiti and Cuba."

Ambassador Lopez Escobar was attending the final session of the "consultative" meeting of foreign ministers of OAS countries concerning the El Salvador-Honduras issue.

Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues did not participate in this meeting because he was scheduled to arrive in Washington that night from Bogota with a stopover in Caracas.

On the basis of remarks made by Lopez Escobar, we have become aware of the interest of various countries in securing the return of Castro's Cuba to the OAS.

The ambassador said that "this will create a very difficult situation and is bound to be a critical issue if brought up for discussion. The Cuban Government, not the Cuban nation, has been expelled from the OAS. Under the pretext of discussing the status of human rights in Cuba and on the principle that the accused must be present when the charges are made, these countries are trying to have Castro or his representative come to the OAS. This will be harmful to the interests of the OAS as an organization and will, in fact, violate the decision which had been made at the time.

He also indicated that this issue will possibly motivate "violent arguments within the OAS if brought up for discussion. There are other issues such as the pressing problems of Latin America's social and economic development, the Bolivian sea outlet, and probably the very legitimacy of the Bolivian Government which could be questioned by the Andean Group."

The Paraguayan ambassador and OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila saw each other again after the discussion which took place last week. The encounter took place yesterday at the IHRC meeting. According to our fellow countryman, Orfila "was very cordial." He added: "As I said at that time the problem is not personal. It is an institutional issue and all I want is to reclaim the political powers to which the Permanent Council is entitled." These were the final remarks of Dr Lopez Escobar who took a moment of leave from the consultative meeting on the El Salvador-Honduras issue, which was taking place yesterday afternoon at OAS headquarters. Several foreign ministers who will particiapte tomorrow in the 10th period of sessions of the General Assembly were present at the IHRC meeting.

PRESIDENT URGES CALM, COOPERATION FOR ELECTIONS

PY191625 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] President Belaunde has urged the country's workers to maintain labor peace so next Sunday's municipal elections can be carried out normally. The community must be helped so the elections can be carried out extensively and exactly, the chief of state commented. He urged the Peruvian people to cooperate appropriately with the current election process in order and harmony. Architect Fernando Belaunde Terry announced that his government will support the municipal authorities elected by the people this coming weekend.

BANK OFFICIAL ON RESERVES, BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

PY191636 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, Dr Richard Webb, revealed today that if the price of foodstuffs is not readjusted, the government will probably grant them a subsidy of 100 million soles in 1981. He made this statement just after returning from the United States, accompanied by the top economist of the IMF's balance of payments department, (Rosa Valdevieso Montano). Richard Webb's remarks:

[Begin recording] [Webb] The reserves of the Central Bank currently amount to approximately $1.5 billion, and we hope to maintain this level during the next few months.

[Question] How is the balance of payments developing?

[Answer] [words indistinct] the prospects for our balance of payments are good. The prices of our products continue to be relatively favorable and there is a fairly high level of incoming loans, some of which already have been contracted and others that are being contracted. We hope the balance of payments will [words indistinct] continues to show a profit, although not as it was during the past year. This is going to be a hard job [words indistinct].

[Question] The arrival of an IMF delegation headed by Miss [name indistinct] has been announced. What are the objectives of this visit?

[Answer] It is a question of talking over the possibility of extending the current standby agreement. This agreement consists of a line of credit to Peru which would give us an additional financial resource for an eventual problem with the balance of payments.

[Question] What is being planned for the next few months regarding a readjustment in the price of products in order to reach a balance and to economize?

[Answer] It is my understanding that the government is going to continue with the program announced by the prime minister in his message to congress--that is, to implement readjustments of various products whose prices are controlled and which cost more than they sell for due to the general inflation.

[Question] How is the international financial community responding to the current Peruvian economic situation under a constitutional government?

[Answer] Its attitude is very favorable. There is a lot of optimism regarding the Peruvian economy. [end recording]

PANAMANIAN, U.S. DELEGATIONS DISCUSS MURPHY LAW

PA200301 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] According to a communique released by the presidency of the republic, the U.S. Government representatives on the canal consultative committee suggested at a meeting yesterday morning the appointment of a subcommittee to discuss Panama's objections to Public Law 96-70 which gives the U.S. Congress control over implementation of the canal treaty. The subcommittee would be in charge of making recommendations on the subject to the Panamanian and U.S. Governments.

According to the communique, the high-level U.S. delegation dealt most prudently with the deficiencies and general flaws in the Panama Canal Law, better known as the Murphy Law.

However, a local newspaper yesterday reported that Finance Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares disagreed that discussión of the Law 96-70 should be carried out by a binational body at a lower level, obviously referring to the appointment of a subcommittee as proposed by the U.S. delegation.

Asked about the communique, written on a sheet of plain paper without a letterhead and with no responsible person's signature even though it came from the presidency of the republic, a U.S. Embassy official who asked not to be identified told LA PRENSA that the subcommittee was proposed to study the entire law and not just its weak points. The U.S. official refused to make any more comments. He said the consultative committee meetings will last until tomorrow.

So far the U.S. Government has refused to acknowledge the Panamanian Government's protests and observations, which attributes to the Murphy Law all the problems that have arisen over implementation of the canal treaty.

Following is the full text of the communique:

The deficiencies of Public Law 96-70 on the canal treaty implementation will be examined:

It has been learned that during the meeting of the canal consultative committee on the morning of 18 November in this city, with three high-level representatives from the Panamanian Government and three from the U.S. Government, the deficiencies and general flaws of Public Law 96-70 were considered priority and were dealt with the utmost care. This law, also known as the Murphy Law, was approved by the U.S. Congress in September 1979 for the canal treaty implementation.

From the beginning the Republic of Panama has held that the law has clauses that violate the treaty, and for this reason our government has protested implementation of the law to the binational bodies that are functioning.

At the meeting of the consultative committee being held in Panama, the U.S. delegation suggested the appointment of a subcommittee to discuss the Panamanian objections and U.S. opinions so that, based on its report, the consultative committee can make recommendations to the two governments within a short period.

The Panamanian delegation to the consultative committee consists of Finance Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares; Jose Maria Cabrera, member of the executive committee for canal affairs of the Ministry of the Presidency; Dr Desires Vargas, Planning Ministry economic adviser, and the U.S. delegation of Ambassador Ambler H. Moss, David Popper and Gen Welborn Dolvin.

DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH EL SALVADOR UNDER DISCUSSION

PA200406 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 4-C

[From the "In a Few Words" column]

[Text] David Pere, Panamanian ambassador to El Salvador, is in Panama to discuss matters related to a possible severing of diplomatic relations between El Salvador and Panama. The situation which is already delicate has become extremely tense mainly because of the recent articles by Salamin, the adviser, [not further identified], and Spadafora's announcement of leading a punitive and liberating expedition to El Salvador.

SPADAFORA ON DECISION TO JOIN SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS

PA181605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Dr Hugo Spadafora, former Panamanian deputy health minister, announced today that he will go to El Salvador to join the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrillas. The doctor who was previously involved in the armed struggles in Guinea-Bissau and Nicaragua has said he is ready to organize an international brigade to fight in El Salvador against the military-Christian Democratic junta.

He said: I think this is the right time to disclose my decision; I have told Salvadoran revolutionaries that I will set no conditions, that I will take up whatever position they see fit, that I do not want any specific position and that I will return to Panama a week after the victory. Spadafora explained that the international brigade will include internationalists from all over Latin America which means Panamanians, Costa Ricans, Venezuelans, Chileans, Argentines and others will be fighting in it.

According to the guerrilla leader, the Salvadoran people's victory is near because the genocidal junta has been defeated. Spadafora contended that El Salvador is facing a people's war in which the masses have understood and become aware of the need to fight for their complete liberation. The exact date of the fall cannot be determined but no doubt it will be soon.

The former deputy minister said that the military and the Christian Democrats have been able to stay in power through the armed and monetary support that the United States pours in every day. Spadafora added that, with certain limitations, the Panamanian Government has voiced its support for the Salvadoran people's struggle.

Asked about the possibility that other governments might support the guerrillas, Spadafora said that in his opinion the difficult political situation of small nations such as Panama and Costa Rica prevent their leaders from doing more than they are already doing.

Regarding Guatemala, where the four existing guerrilla organizations have recently announced a unity pact, he said that he is personally willing to cooperate in whatever way the political-military officers ask him to.

I think Guatemala is a good example of the political shortsightedness of the United States because gringos are now complaining that the struggle has become too polarized in El Salvador but they have not done anything to help the Social Democrats and Social Christians who are now a part of the progressive and antidictatorial forces. [sentence as heard]

LEADERS QUIT OPPOSITION POPULAR ACTION PARTY

PA182219 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 3

[Carlos J. Nunez report]

[Excerpt] Three high-ranking leaders of the opposition Popular Action [AP] party have resigned from their positions. They are Humberto Lopez Tirone, Gabriel A. Roquebert Gaona and Luis A. Velasquez Santana. The last two are labor leaders.

The AP is composed of several groups opposed to the revolutionary government. Its leader is former Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma.

The resignation was submitted in a formal letter in mid-November but was only revealed yesterday afternoon.

The three leaders were members of the Panamanian Social Democratic Party [PSDP] which merged with the Independent Democratic Movement [MID] to create the AP about 6 months ago.

"The failure to reach consensus on an ideological commitment should cause no surprise. Suffice it to recall the rhetoric during the discussion of the merger and in later events. The lack of a policy set restrictions on the parameters guiding the decisions of leaders and militants alike. [quotation marks as received]

They also criticized the AP leadership for its failure to fulfill the agreements reached at the time of the merger between the PSDP and the MID, stressing that "we canot run the risk of becoming accomplices to a type of outdated and inconsistent behavior that fails to provide a solution to the country's present situation."

One of the most solid arguments against the AP, provided by the defecting leaders, is that the AP is "elitist and has established no clear and open liaison with the popular sectors, the workers, the majority in this country, which the AP pretends to represent and lead."

At international level, the AP leadership is formally accused of having failed to establish an international policy to allow the party to develop an adequate relation with the thinking of the Socialist International as a political and partisan expression of the historical contribution of Panamanian social democracy, to which many of our well-known proletarian fighters have belonged.

The AP "cannot go on saying it is 'inspired' by social democracy, and the present situation reminds us of the countless historical examples of opportunistic political parties that have been rejected by the Socialist International."

PANAMA CANAL BACKLOG OF VESSELS REDUCED

PA181536 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 18 Nov 80 p A-1

[Text] Combined efforts by Panama Canal Commission officials, pilots and other canal workers over the past 3 weeks have accounted for a considerable drop in the backlog of vessels awaiting transit through the interoceanic waterway.

There were 108 ships at the canal yesterday morning, with 84 ready for transit and 24 not ready. A total of 36 arrived during the day and 43 were put through, leaving 101 pending transit last night.

Twenty-seven were due today and 44 scheduled for transit, which would drop the backlog figure to 84 at the end of the day.

The backlog registered its highest total 16 October with 176 vessels awaiting transit.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO WILLING TO ACCEPT 1981 BUDGET REDUCTION

PA191512 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The government has issued a communique in which President Rodrigo Carazo announces that after a careful analysis of the national budget for 1981, members of the legislative assembly have concluded that it is feasible to reduce the budget by more than 1 billion colones.

The communique says that this reduction is possible by eliminating the payment that the government must make to the banks, by increasing taxes on sugar exportation and by reducing subsides to public institutions and other expenses. The communique adds that the government approves of a reduction in the budget funds for programs of little social benefit and for those that do not create unemployment. Finally, the communique says that the executive branch will accept any reasonable proposal to reduce the 1981 budget based on reducing the payments that the state has to make.

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY CONFIRMS LANDING OF ARMED GUERRILLAS

PA192239 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2156 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Military sources here confirmed the landing of a large group of armed guerrillas along the coastal area of El Tamarindo, 200 km southeast of this capital. The information was published this afternoon by the Salvadoran newspaper EL MUNDO which did not disclose the source of the information.

According to the newspaper, some 200 unidentified men, allegedly from Nicaragua, equipped with high-caliber weapons, knapsacks and other equipment, disembarked during the night of 13 November at the beach of El Icacal in the area mentioned before.

EL MUNDO says that the operation was carried out by several barges which may be from a merchant ship. The paper adds that afterwards the guerrillas gathered in an area known as Cerro el Gavilan and rural areas of El Carmen in La Union Department. El Icacal Beach is a very isolated area, inhabited by fishermen and peasants. EL MUNDO adds that those who saw the landing operation at first thought that it was an armed forces naval training maneuver.

The paper also reports that military units from La Union, a port 225 km southeast of San Salvador, confirmed the landing of the guerrillas.

Finally the paper says that since last Thursday the guerrillas have carried out many armed operations in the area.

DRU LEADER ON FARN'S STATUS, RECENT ACTIVITIES

PA192150 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The situation in El Salvador: We will now hear excerpts of a telephone interview with Commander Salvador Guerra, a member of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of the Farabundo Marti front. He will first discuss revolutionary unity in his country:

[Begin recording] I would like to salute the peoples of the world and all democratic governments and countries. I would also like to explain the current situation here in El Salvador. Within the framework of the popular forces; struggles, we have the recent incorporation of the companeros of the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN[into the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's [EMLN] DRU.

On announcing this important step--FARN's reincorporation--we call for a redoubling of the struggle being waged by our FMLN militants and combatants as well as for greater friendship and combat unity among our organizations and revolutionary armed forces. As for the democratic and progressive forces in this and other countries, we would like to tell them that we are fulfilling our commitment to them, the commitment to strengthen our revolutionary unity. [end recording]

Following this, Commander Salvador Guerra, a member of the DRU, discussed El Salvador's political and military situation:

[Begin recording] I think this is part of the people's counteroffensive currently forming in El Salvador. The fascist military-Christian Democratic junta and U.S. imperialism have launched annihilation offensives against the civilian population, so the people have closed ranks and are fighting and launching a broad popular counteroffensive on all fronts, both in the cities and in the rural areas. At present there is fighting in Morazan, in San Vicente, in Chalatenango, in (?Cuscatlan) and in all major cities.

All headquarters in Santa Ana, the country's second leading city, were attacked and we temporarily took control of the place, making [words indistinct] and seizing the major access roads. We also attacked the 2d Infantry Brigade and national police headquarters, located in the downtown area across from the city's central park. We also attacked the national police post located in a neighborhood known as El Palmar. We also attacked the 2d brigade with explosives, grenades and rifles and inflicted casualties on the enemy.

In the capital, a number of simultaneous attacks have been carried out on several targets. In the northwestern part of the capital we attacked the international fair installations. We attacked the power substations and all of the country's [as heard] residential areas were left in the dark, as was the case in Escalon and San Benito Districts. In the northwestern part of the capital we also attacked the Zacamil police post and the San Carlos headquarters, which was attacked from four sides. In the northern part of the capital we attacked the very important 1st Infantry Brigade headquarters. The enemy sustained numerous casualties. We also attacked the central national guard headquarters in the eastern part of the capital. A simultaneous attack was carried out at several points. The attack began at 1830 and continued until 2324.

GUATEMALA

FUNDS FOR BELIZE INCLUDED IN 1981 DRAFT BUDGET

PA192006 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The prices of Guatemalan cotton and sugar abroad have improved over the past few months and this has helped to alleviate the decline in fiscal income, the finance minister has revealed.

In 1981, treasury bonds totaling 366 million quetzales will be used to balance the budget. The draft budget being studied by the legislature provides for increases in the allocations to all government agencies for the purchase of fuel and lubricants.

For education, the budget includes 1,800 positions for teaching, administrative and service personnel at the high school level. The Economy Ministry budget has an increase of 2.6 million quetzales for conducting the ninth national population census and the fourth housing census next year. In addition, the budget includes the allocation of almost 2 million quetzales to the municipality of Guatemala City for the urban water supply program. Plans include the construction of office buildings for Radio Nacional TGW and for the newspaper DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA as well as the reconstruction of the customs warehouses that were destroyed by fire.

In addition, an allocation of 7.5 million quetzales is included for the construction of the Santa Elena International Airport in Peten and there are other allocations for extending the ramp at the cargo park at La Aurora Airport.

The National Electrification Institute, INDE, is to receive a total allocation of 212.5 million quetzales for electrification purposes. In the area of health, a general hospital is to be constructed at a cost of 25 million quetzales.

Curiously, the draft decree for approval of the budget includes, again, an article providing for the legislature to authorize to the executive branch an allocation of 10 million quetzales for alleged expenditures regarding Belize. It is stated that Guatemala would have to make these disbursements, upon taking control of the Guatemalan territory of Belize, for socioeconomic development programs in that territory.

HONDURAS

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TENDERS RESIGNATION

PA191557 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (AFP)--Honduran Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras today presented to President Policarpo Paz his irrevocable resignation in order to "engage in his professional activities."

However, government circles have commented on the differences which surfaced recently between Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra and the outgoing official, who had a long record of diplomatic service.

Lopez Contreras told AFP that he was "very pleased to have helped the country achieve the culmination of the efforts for peace with El Salvador which had been underway for many years."

TELA RAILROAD BANANA COMPANY WORKERS STRIKE

PA191534 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (AFP)--While Honduran nurses today ended their strike which had paralyzed the country's hospitals for the past 2 weeks, Honduras was again shaken by another strike: this time by the TELA Railroad Banana Company workers.

The union is demanding the elimination of chemical defoliation, the payment of minimum wages, the firing of three physicians from a company hospital, and the improvement of social services.

The situation was considered by company executives as "very delicate." They have estimated that the country is losing $1 million each day as a result of the strike.

The government has sent Labor Secretary Aristides Mejia to the northern coast. He has begun discussions with the two sides to try to reach a fast solution to their differences.

NICARAGUA

LEADERS ADDRESS PROGOVERNMENT RALLY IN MANAGUA

PA192332 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish at 2238 GMT 19 November begins live coverage from the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua of the mass rally to show the support of the people for the junta of Nicaragua and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

Reported arriving at the Plaza at 2238 are junta members Moises Hassan, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Arturo Cruz, Rafael Cordova Rivas and Daniel Ortega Saavedra. Also reported arriving at this time are Commanders Carlos Nunez, Dora Maria Tellez and Jaime Wheelock Roman. Also represented are the Liberal Party, the Socialist Party, the Social Christian Party and the FSLN National Directorate.

The following labor organizations are represented: the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, the Workers Front, the Independent General Labor Confederation, the Nicaragua Newsmens Union, the Health Workers Federation, the Rural Workers Federation, the National Union of Employees and the Sandinist Labor Federation, all of which are part of the Trade Union Coordinating Board.

The following mass organizations are also represented: The Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS], the Association of Nicaraguan Women, the 19 July Sandinist Youth and the Armed Forces of Nicaragua.

The first person to speak is Ivan Garcia Abarca, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation. He begins speaking at 2254 GMT. He voices the support of the workers for the State Council and the FSLN saying, "We condemn the attitude, which runs contrary to national unity, that was adopted by some parties such as the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, the Democratic Conservative Party and others, who failed to heed the call to national unity made fervently by the Sandinist National Liberation Front and by our people."

Garcia stops speaking at 2303 GMT and is immediately followed by Sergio Ramirez Mercado.

Ramirez Speech

PA200343 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2303 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text of speech by Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the mass rally in the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua--live]

[Text] Dear companeros of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate, of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the State Council: [applause]

A few moments ago I was telling Commander Daniel Ortega that this mass rally in the Plaza of the Revolution had the warmth of the first rallies held during the first days of the revolution, the same enthusiasm and fervor which made us feel as if we were again living in the first days of our Sandinist people's revolution. I think that all of us share this feeling. [applause]

Since the rightwing has been saying that the Sandinist revolution, the FSLN, the Sandinist Front and the revolutionary government has lost the people's support, [booing] one answer to this, besides the many answers that have been given to these people in the past few days, is to tell them that the Nicaraguan revolutionary people are here with their fists clenched as in the first days of the revolution and of the revolutionary victory. [applause]

This is the people they call, with disrespect, the masses, and which we call with pride masses, because it was the masses that made the revolution with their rifles. Later they, with the reading charts, carried out the literacy campaign and day after day they are building the revolution and the true future of our country, which is a revolutionary future. [applause]

They have even dared to call our people Nicolasiana [referring to Nicolasa, a former Somoza gang leader] hordes. Yet, they have forgotten that, according to our history, when General Sandino was defending Nicaragua's sovereignty, when, after his death, Sandino gave us the ideals of patriotism, sovereignty and anti-imperialism, we did have fascist hordes known as Blue Shirts. They destroyed printshops. They destroyed the newspaper LA TRIBUNA's printshop in 1932 or 1934 because it was an anti-imperialist newspaper and because it was a Sandinist paper managed by a patriot whose name was Dr Francisco Buitrago Diaz.

These are the real hordes we have had in our history. Hordes which destroyed newspapers because they represented a patriotic and nationalist line and which now are trying to become judges of the people because they lost the right to become the judges of our history.

They are also asking: Why should the red and black banner stand next to the blue and white flag, our nation's flag? We must remind them that the blue and white flag flies proudly in our free skies because in 1927, during the 6-year war that our people waged against imperialism, there was the red and black banner which prevented our country from becoming a U.S. colony. [applause] This same red and black banner emerged from the mountains, from all country roads and barricades to carry out the national liberation war and thanks to that banner we have a free country. The Somozist dictatorship with its exploitation, degradation and poverty is gone forever. [applause]

This is what the Sandinists see for the nation. This is their patriotic concept of the nation, a nation of the people, not a nation for the oligarchy and traitors. [applause]

For this reason it is important for the people to understand the real meaning of national unity. Naturally, our people are in favor of a national unity that serves as a foundation to build our future, a new Nicaragua and for the profound changes that still have to take place in our country, because that is what a real revolution is. We will never accept a national unity that, instead of promoting the revolution, promotes a return to the past. We will not accept a unity that puts us back in the days prior to 19 July. We will never accept a national unity which, instead of promoting the revolution, serves the purposes of the counterrevolution. [applause]

Now we are hearing these same sectors complain that the revolution has deviated from its course, that the revolution is making many mistakes. We must ask who is asking about mistakes and deviation of the revolution. For instance, they are saying that it is a deviation of the revolution to have nationalized the banks, that it was not in the program of the Government of National Reconstruction.

So, let us ask the people if this is really a deviation of the revolution, or a necessary deepening of the revolution? [applause] We would like to hear from them if the nationalization of the banks, the insurance companies, finance companies, mines, fishing resources, forest industries, and the creation of the people's property, as a strategic part of our economy, is a deviation of the revolution. These are good deviations because they increase our gains and guarantee the future economic gains of our revolution. [applause]

We also heard that abroad, especially in Honduras, Costa Rica and the United States, people from Nicaragua go to these countries, where they find someone who will listen to them and start to complain, slander, lie, and mislead concerning the revolution. They must realize that they must answer to our people, that the lies and falsehoods said abroad have a price and a very dangerous price, because such lies and falsehoods serve the purposes of those forces which oppose this revolution, forces which are highly powerful and preparing to attack us. These men will have to answer to our people and to history for those aggressions carried out because of their lies and slanders. [applause]

"Therefore, our revolutionary government once again issues a call for national unity, but it must be a national unity in the revolution, with the revolution and within the revolution. We want the year 1981 to become the true year of national revolutionary unity, based on the very important unity that has already been achieved, which is the unity of the working class, without which there can be no other kind of unity. It is unity to build the new Nicaragua. It is not unity to destroy the conquests that the revolution has already made. It is not unity to conspire openly against the revolution, but to support this revolution, which has a commitment to our people, which has a commitment to history and which, above all, has a very important commitment to Latin America and to the poor countries of the world."

Viva the FSLN! [people shout "Viva"]
Viva the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction! [people shout "Viva"]
Viva the State Council! [people shout "Viva"]
Free fatherland or death! [applause]

NEWSMAN REPORTS ON NEW SESSION OF STATE COUNCIL

PA192202 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] A very important meeting of the State Council is underway now. This is the first session without the representatives of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP.

Many have wondered about the existence, the aggressiveness and the vitality, as well as the importance, of the State Council now that there is no longer a conflict between the popular sectors and the other sectors, many of which are reactionary.

However, we are going to present one of our companeros, a professional newsman and a revolutionary who has been observing this session, to allow him to report to you, to the national audience, on what is occurring, what is happening, at the State Council session that is presently underway.

Companero Wilfredo Lopez Balladares, what are your opinions of the State Council session presently underway?

[Lopez Balladares] The first thing that should be noted here is that the State Council is meeting routinely despite the absence of groups which recently withdrew with the intention of causing an artificial institutional crisis for our revolutionary process. The withdrawal of those representatives has been in vain, because a crisis has not occurred. The organization is operating normally, as can be determined by simply tuning in to one of the stations that is broadcasting the session.

There is something we consider to be highly significant with regard to the events that took place with the State Council meeting this morning: Present to greet the representatives of the council was none other than Olivier Stirn, secretary of state to the French Ministery of Foreign Relations, who greeted the representatives.

He has come from France, a country that is a founder, a country that has a great parliamentary tradition in history. He comes from France, where the separation of powers was established first--with legislative, judicial and executive branches. He comes from a country where there is parliamentary discussion of all problems related to France's destiny, problems of peace in Europe and problems of relations between that country and the other peoples of the world.

Stirn, a high-ranking political figure in France, secretary of state to the Ministry of Foreign Relations, addressing the representatives of the State Council gathered there, praised the pluralist character of our country's revolutionary government. Stirn's words were warmly applauded. He was welcomed on his arrival at the State Council by the State Council president, Commander Carlos Nunez.

We wish to note that a very large number of newsmen were present. There is great interest among our newsmen, as well as among foreign newsmen, in covering the activities of the State Council, which were resumed today.

As was reported, the ouncil is presently studying the draft law on military crimes. A declaration was also read from the Patriotic Front of the Revolution supporting the revolutionary process and condemning the activities of the reactionaries that are designed to disrupt the normal process of economic reactivation in our country.

We can say that despite the artificial maneuvers by the reactionaries, which we have already mentioned, the State Council, a true council of the people, the pluralist and united expression of our people, is working to serve our people, to serve the broad masses, as it had not done before, with the advantage that now the retrogressive forces that were preventing discussion of the problems of the people are not present and the determining force in today's session is the force of the revolutionary organizations represented there.

INDUSTRIALISTS RECONSIDER STATE COUNCIL WALKOUT

PA192000 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the executive board of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries [CADIN] looked into the possibility of sending its representative back to the State Council.

A strategy meeting was held at the CADIN offices. The industrialists feel that the greatest prudence and care should be exercised in adopting such important decisions in order not to affect the interests of the fatherland, which are the interests of the vast majority of people.

CADIN President Ismael Reyes Icalbaceta said that the chamber's representative may not return to the council during the current sessions but the possibility of returning in the future is being explored.

Reyes has a long career in private industry. He believes patience, reflection and analysis must precede important decisions.

UNION LEADER HAILS CREATION OF COORDINATING BOARD

PA192115 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Jose Espinoza, leader of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions [CUS], has said that creation of the Trade Union Coordinating Board has been instrumental in the prompt achievement of unity of the working class. The CUS secretary general said the confederation cadres are very enthusiastic about this first vital step toward unity. Here is Espinoza:

[Begin recording] To be honest, we have high hopes for the coordinating board because it opens the door to true unity of Nicaraguan workers. It poses the real possibility that all union federations will sit down to discuss the general problems of the Nicaraguan working class.

The working class and especially its organizations are not aloof from the Nicaraguan situation. However, there are production factors that are not within the power of the workers to improve. We can make our efforts, cope with the working conditions and be disciplined and come to work. We can fight absenteeism and irresponsibility, but factors such as the use of machinery and technology which improve production--for instance, in agroindustry, the use of various insecticides and ways to cultivate the land--are up to the government. It is our responsibility to make workers aware of the national situation as a revolutionary endeavor and not just as an economic factor. [end recording]

CONFESSIONS LINK SALAZAR TO COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA191500 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The individuals implicated in the counterrevolutionary activities that were being carried out by Jorge Salazar, vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], have confessed. Salazar gave 500,000 cordobas to former Somozist guardsmen for their activities. BARRICADA carries this report today.

Yesterday Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister, told BARRICADA that the accused, Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo and Leonardo Somarriba, have fully confessed their involvement in the counterrevolutionary activities that they are being charged with. They have also confirmed Jorge Salazar's involvement in these activities.

According to Commander Borge, the accused have confessed that Salazar gave 500,000 cordobas to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries to finance the movement.

These are all the details that Commander Borge has provided in connection with the counterrevolutionary plot that has been dismantled. He said that plenty of information on this subject will be provided soon.

BARRICADA's edition this morning also carries the testimony of a witness. (Jessie Rojas Sanchez), an employee at the Esso gasoline station located on km 26 of the southern road, where the clash in which Jorge Salazar died occurred on Monday, made a deposition yesterday at 1700 before Judge Luz Marina Vasquez, second judge of Managua's criminal court, who reported to the site to begin a criminal investigation.

Reports To Be Screened

PA192102 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1703 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Managua, 19 Nov (LATIN)--The government has ordered censorship [censura] of reports regarding the death of Jorge Salazar Arguello, the private enterprise leader who was killed in a clash Monday with security forces.

Salazar, vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), was killed while resisting arrest when the Sandinist police stopped a group of men at El Crucero, 26 km south of here.

Last night the culture minister informed the media in the country that any reports on this case fall are considered as affecting state security and said that before such reports are published they must be cleared with the Interior Ministry.

SAN ANTONIO SUGAR STRIKE BLAMED ON RIGHTISTS

PA191610 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Jorge Rojas Mendoza, leader of Chinandega branch of the Sandinist Workers Federation, has said that the paralyzation of work at the San Antonio sugar mill constitutes sabotage of production and seriously harms the country's economy.

Rojas said that the strike has been promoted by rightist elements who have not yet been identified by the state security corps. Over 2,000 canecutters are demanding that the mill's management grant them a 10-percent share of earnings from the current harvest. However, according to an audit made by a Labor Ministry team, no earnings can be distributed among the workers at the present time because the millowners lost 13 million cordobas last year.

A negotiating team appointed by the Labor Ministry yesterday morning has left for Chinandega to talk with the workers, who are being deceived by enemies of the revolution.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY, DELEGATION ARRIVES

PA191904 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A French Government delegation led by Olivier Stirn, secretary of state for foreign affairs, arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport today. The other delegation members are Alain (Jete), cabinet director, and (Jean Farni), Latin American affairs director at the Foreign Ministry. They were welcomed by Companero Jacinto Suarez, acting foreign minister; other Foreign Ministry officials, French Ambassador Paul Faure; and other diplomats [words indistinct].

At the airport, Stirn reported on the reason for his visit and other matters of interest. He noted the fact that he is the first French government official to visit free Nicaragua and that he is pleased to be the first.

He said he will meet with the members of the government junta and the State Council executive board and tomorrow he will attend a council session. The key topics he will discuss with our rulers are Latin America's international policy and other international affairs.

Stirn discussed trade relations with Nicaragua although he explained that this was not a tour for strictly economic reasons but one prompted by France's interest in our revolutionary process and, above all, in our struggle to have a pluralist democracy. He remarked that so far his government has contributed FR2.5 million in aid and has negotiated a 50-million loan [no currency specified] for a textile plant and that it is possible other assistance agreements will be signed during his stay here.

As an act of solidarity with the our Sandinist people's revolution, the secretary of state and the French ambassador placed a floral wreath at the tomb of Carlos Fonseca, commander in chief of the revolution, and observed several minutes in silence by the tomb.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL CHANGES--The Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Alvaro Chamorro Mora permanent alternate representative to the United Nations, effective 25 November. He will be replacing Casimiro Sotelo, who has been appointed permanent representative of the Nicaraguan Government at the OAS. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80 PA]

PCC CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR 17-20 DECEMBER

FL191128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba will be held 17-20 December with the participation of 1,780 delegates, 100 guests from state agencies and mass organizations and about 170 delegations from other countries. Party Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has made the announcement in a report given at the Central Committee on the status of preparations for the second congress and on the structure and composition of the party. He explained that preparations for the second congress actually began when the first congress ended as fulfillment of resolutions of that great meeting started. Machado Ventura stressed the importance of the documents discussed at the first congress, especially the main report. He added that all of them are materials of constant study and are still current. They include the party platform, the various theses, the party statutes and other documents.

Machado Ventura explained that for the second congress there are proposals to modify some articles of the party statutes which essentially would not change the content of this important document, instead they will modify the statutes in accordance with the specific experiences of party work and will help to improve it. He said there will be no theses to be discussed at the second congress, but there will be resolutions relating to existing ones which will help to clarify these by stressing aspects and adding new and important tasks as a result of experiences over these years.

The party leader emphasized that among the most important issues to be examined at the second congress will be economic and social guidelines for the upcoming 1981-85 5-year period. He explained that the congress is the culmination of work initiated at the grass roots with the participation of party members in the discussion of problems of production and services in work places, the economy, at schools, in political work and other areas, as well as in the election of party cell leaders.

Machado Ventura said this process was characterized by a greater critical spirit in the analyses made and that it helped to evaluate the cadres and to let party members discuss the reports rendered at the various meetings. He said these reports were characterized by their contents and specific focus on existing problems at the various work places. He also referred to the development of this process of meetings at the municipal and provincial levels. He emphasized that there was broad participation of rank-and-file delegates and of leaders of these intermediate levels, adding that these meetings also were characterized by a critical and democratic spirit.

Referring to the organizational state of the party and its structure, Machado Ventura stressed the strengthening of the party starting at the grass roots as a result of the growth of membership and the increased number of members of municipal and provincial committees. He added that this has helped the party to be in a better position than in previous years so far as strength is concerned. He said that in addition to being stronger and better organized today, the party has much more experience and, therefore, the fundamental task in the next phases will be to improve the work methods and styles at the grass roots and intermediate-level organizations as well as to continue the party's education work with the members.

HAVANA ASSAILS REPRESSION IN EL SALVADOR

FL191425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Nov 80

["Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information" program commentary]

[Text] The situation imposed by the Christian-Democratic military junta of El Salvador has turned into real genocide. [paragraph continues]

Estimates that have been released indicate that an average of 70 persons are murdered every day. The cruelty of the pro-Yankee Salvadoran junta reaches maximum extremes with the support of the imperialist U.S. Government and others such as West Germany, Israel, Venezuela, and the dictatorships of Honduras and Guatemala.

In connection with the popular struggle in El Salvador, the reactionaries have hatched a dirty scheme which covers not only economic assistance to the junta but also arms and war materiel, advisors and even the participation of Honduran and Guatemalan troops in operations of repression.

The United States and its servants have decided to choke the Salvadoran revolution and prevent the triumph of those suffering people who are rebelling against injustice, oppression, abuses and exploitation. The United States has granted loans of tens of millions of dollars to the fascist group that heads the regime in that Central American nation. And now the new president-elect, Republican Ronald Reagan, has declared that he also will continue to support the loyal Salvadoran military.

Not a day goes by without bodies of scores of persons appearing on streets, roads or highways as victims of the junta's repression. Bodies of men, women, old people and children appear bullet riddled, with evidence of torture, in secluded areas. There is a policy of not jailing but of exterminating everyone who does not support the bloody Christian-Democratic regime. This extermination is directed by Yankee officers who operate as advisors in the 50 main Salvadoran Army garrisons.

The atrocities being committed against the people in that country and the massive slaughter of peasants are typical examples of the human rights which the imperialist Yankee government advocates and defends. The creation of a provisional revolutionary government in liberated areas by the patriotic Salvadoran organizations have checked the junta and its supporters.

Fearful of a sudden collapse of the Salvadoran regime, the gorillas of Guatemala and Honduras have expanded their ties and Honduras--under Yankee control--has reestablished relations with the paid assassins of El Salvador so as to join their gruesome efforts. These regimes have joined the U.S. intentions of interveining militarily in El Salvador if growth of the revolutionary struggle requires it. They also have undertaken joint repressive actions with troops of the neighboring country to eliminate the revolutionary forces.

There are specific reports of Honduran Army operations on the border, of assassination of Salvadorans who try to flee from the savagery in their country and of prohibition to enter Honduran territory. The reactionary group guided by Washington already has caused more than 8,000 deaths and more than 3,000 missing in El Salvador. It is a real human slaughter that is taking place in that country, the smallest in Central America.

Last 26 July, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro charged that the fascist plans were to assassinate 200,000 Salvadorans in order to crush the revolution. It is repugnant to think that there are countries that support such a crime and such barbarity, and governments that ally themselves with fascism and support and help to unleash such abominable methods of terror. It is fear of revolution, fear of the action of peoples, fear of losing privileges. But the people's action and revolutionary ideas today are a sign of our times and there is no force capable of containing them.

History has shown that in the long term justice prevails over injustice, reason prevails over oppression, revolution prevails over reaction and the Salvadoran people will make their revolution regardless of the price.

CUBA, SWEDEN SIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL200141 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] A document detailing the year's work was signed this afternoon by the governments of Cuba and Sweden in a ceremony held at the main offices of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Raul Taladrid, director of the Developed Capitalist Countries Department of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Anders Arfwedson, director of Sweden's Foreign Ministry and head of that country's delegation to the annual consultations for expanded cooperation between Cuba and Sweden, signed the documents outlining the agreements. Present at the ceremony were the Swedish Ambassador to Cuba and Cuban officials of our country's embassy in that Nordic nation.

HAVANA REPORTS ON CARIBBEAN TERRORISM, DISSENSION

FL191246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Five members of the security forces of Grenada have been killed in two attacks by terrorist groups in the (?Saint Patricks) district. In the first attack, a youth was killed during an exchange of gunfire between the terrorists and members of a militia camp. Later, four more youths were shot to death when the car in which they were riding was intercepted by another vehicle. According to the report on the incident, the intercepting vehicle was a jeep camouflaged with paint similar to that used for the People's Revolutionary Army of Grenada.

Dissension Between Barbados, Grenada

FL191220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Grenadian Education Minister George Louison has accused Barbados of trying to drag the Caribbean community--CARICOM--into a campaign against Grenada. Louison was referring to the announcement that Barbados will not participate in CARICOM meetings held in Grenada.

He explained that his government views this Barbados decision as a slap in the face of CARICOM. We view this decision of Barbados as an attempt to inflict punishment with a policy they have followed since last year to try to intervene in the internal affairs of Grenadian revolution and try to see how far they can go to turn CARICOM against Grenada, Louison said.

BRIEFS

LAW OF SEA SEMINAR--The Law of the Sea Seminar wound up in Havana's convention center Monday. It began on November 14th. It was attended by delegates from 15 Central American and Caribbean countries as well as the United States. Cuban Deputy Minister of the Fishing Industry Antonio Carrillo stressed at the closing that the meeting was very useful. In it the delegates expressed the experiences and concerns of the Central American countries in this field. Among the themes discussed at the seminar were the evolution of the Law of the Sea and its implications for the region, national laws on fishing in the jurisdictional waters and fishing administration. It also stressed the need for the countries of the area to pay greater attention to science and technology as a fundamental point to adequately use sea resources. [Text] [Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 19 Nov 80 FL]

GRENADA

AFP REPORTS ALLEGED TERRORIST OPERATIONS

PA192205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2238 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] St Georges, 18 Nov (AFP)--Five persons linked to military organizations of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's revolutionary government were killed last night in two attacks in Grenada that police believe were the work of terrorists.

Four men, three of them members of the officer candidate corps of St Patricks, in the northern part of the island, were killed, apparently instantaneously, in a Mini-Morris automobile that received more than 30 shots. Donald Stanisclaus, owner of the automobile, was chief of the St Patricks officer candidate corps and brother of Police Superintendent Raphael Stanisclaus. In the other attack, a man was killed in unexplained circumstances at the Mt Rose military camp. Another person was wounded and is hospitalized.

This is the third armed incident in St Patricks since 4 July when a military camp was attacked and several members of the peoples revolutionary army and one militiaman were wounded.

The second incident occurred on 19 September when Joseph Charles, who was suspected of having participated in the previously mentioned assault, was killed by Grenadian security forces.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES CREDITS, IMPORTS

FL191514 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga has said that negotiations are now in the advanced stages with commercial banks for the provision of $40 million to aid the economy. In an address to parliament which opened yesterday, the prime minister said that this $ U.S. 40 million along with the $50-million oil facility from Venezuela will keep the country supplies with fuel and imports to last until the end of the year.

Mr Seaga also said that negotiations are now in progress in Washington with the International Monetary Fund from which Jamaica is assured credits amounting to $U.S.600 million for a 3-year period at a reasonable rate of interest.

On another matter, Mr Seaga said that irregularities took place in some ministries and statutory boards between election day and the swearing in of the cabinet, but that investigations will be initiated at the departmental level (?in the first instance).

VENEZUELAN MINISTER TO ARRIVE FOR OIL TALKS

FL201130 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] An official delegation from Venezuela headed by Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti will arrive in Jamaica today for talks with the government regarding the oil aid agreement between the two countries. The minister will be accompanied by officials from the Foreign Ministry, representatives from the Venezuelan Development Fund and Venezuelan Petroleum.

Today's mission, the second high-level Venezuelan [words indistinct] in a month, is expected to expedite oil shipments called for in the agreement signed in Mexico 3 October. Under the agreement, Venezuela and Mexico will sell 150,000 barrels of oil daily to nine Caribbean and Central American countries, including Jamaica. [words indistinct].

Dr Calderon Berti, who is president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, will meet with Prime Minister Edward Seaga at Jamaica House at noon. At 3 o'clock, the minister will give [words indistinct] and leave an hour later.